

• Abroad •

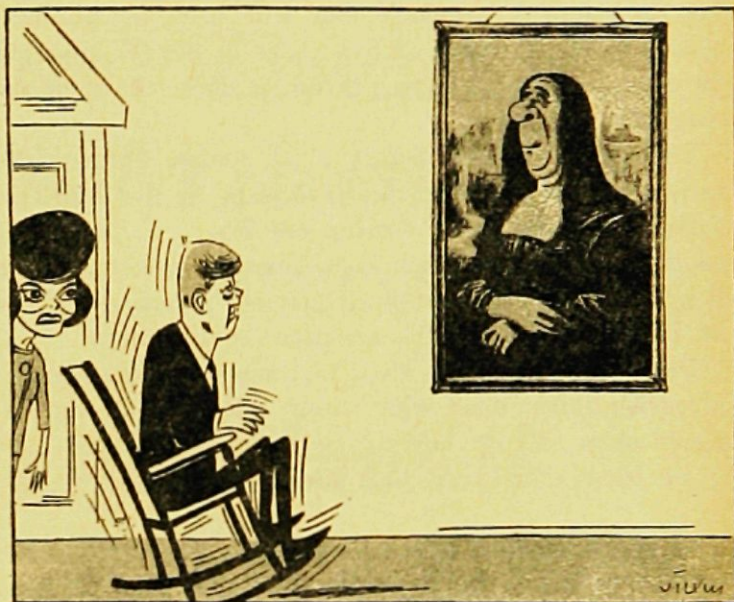
Ankara. The withdrawal of Jupiter nuclear missiles from this country is sure to have profound political and strategic effects. Turkey, occupying a historic point of maximum Russian pressure, has been one of the staunchest nations in the anti-Communist front. In spite of her exposed position she has bluntly resisted Soviet threats and Soviet blandishments, and has dealt harshly with domestic Communists. Her soldiers had one of the finest records of any contingent in the Korean war. Her army, inevitably a major factor for the strategic equilibrium in the eastern Mediterranean and the entire Middle East, is larger than any in Western Europe. President Kennedy's decision means, in substance, a downgrading of Turkey in the Western alliance. It will be followed by cuts in the aid funds that have made it possible for Turkey to maintain her strategic posture, and a slacking in political attention from the Western powers. Inside Turkey it must lead to a basic review of international alignments. This has indeed already begun. A parliamentary delegation will visit Moscow in May—the first such approach in more than thirty years.

Melbourne, Australia. The fact that rabbits, soon after their importation into this continent, became a major pest is well known. Few non-Australians realize that this is also true of nearly every other animal introduced from the outside: among them, fox, camel, donkey and horse. The hundreds of thousands of wild horses, called "brumbies," which roam the inland districts, have been much romanticized in fiction and movies. Actually, they are useless for any purpose of riding, racing, pulling or breeding, and the destination of the thousands that are captured yearly is the slaughter houses of the big cities, where they are ground up into pet food. At the moment, the Australian pro-animal societies are mounting a drive against what they allege to be the accompanying cruelty to brumbies.

Geneva. A number of the shrewdest observers in this notoriously non-ideological country believe that the "Grand Design," "Anglo-Saxon barbarism," "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" and other high-sounding abstractions have a lot less to do with de Gaulle's policies than is generally supposed. They think the heart of the matter to be what it is for most politicians in this age of the masses: keeping the voters happy. Essentially, they say, de Gaulle bases himself on the French farmers and rural population. French farms, always able to feed France itself, can do much more than that today, with their new equipment. The French farmers not only propose to keep their monopoly of the French market; they aim to replace American farmers in supplying the big West German food deficit. As they see it, the business of a Common Market is to keep out competition from cheap Commonwealth and American products, not to let it in. A year ago they forced the Common Market Commission

to clamp a prohibitive tariff on American poultry. When it came to the showdown at Brussels, say these Swiss, de Gaulle saw the issue as Macmillan and Kennedy *vs.* the French farmers, and he chose his farmers.

Sana, Yemen. Although General Sallal's revolution has been politically inspired by Nasser's "Arab socialism" and militarily defended by ten thousand of Nasser's soldiers, it has also had full Soviet support from the outset. The Soviet Union, describing the revolt as "a heavy blow against the imperialists," was the first country to recognize the new regime. Sallal at once sent a mission to Moscow that was received at the highest level. Soviet arms, equipment, warships and technicians were soon arriving at the port of Hodeida. There are only a few Communists—principally students, some trained in Moscow and Peiping—in Yemen itself, but substantial Communist organizations exist both south, in Aden, and north, in Saudi Arabia. Moscow's objective, coinciding for the present phase with what Sallal proclaimed as he seized power, is a unified Republic ("nationalist democracy," in Moscow's language) of the entire Arabian peninsula.



Vicky, *London Evening Standard*

London. With the latest Gallup Poll showing the Conservatives running 15½ percentage points behind Labor, the odds are high that the Labor Party's newly elected chairman, Harold Wilson, will succeed Harold Macmillan as British Prime Minister, probably in May 1964 though possibly this coming autumn. No one doubts Mr. Wilson's personal brilliance. He took an easy First at Oxford in "Modern Greats" (politics, philosophy and economics) and in 1947, at the age of 31, became with his appointment as President of the Board of Trade the youngest member of a British cabinet since Pitt. Politically his defeat of George Brown was a victory for the Labor Party's Left. Mr. Wilson was long associated with Aneurin Bevan in the left-wing leadership. He opposed both Clement Attlee (from whose cabinet he finally resigned) and Hugh Gaitskell from a standpoint that could be summarized as: more socialism and fewer arms.

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